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- SCHMIDT, F. *England. Verfassung, Verwaltung, Volkswirtschaft.* Staatsbürger Bibliothek, 30. (M.-Gladbach: Volksvereins-Verlag. 1913. Pp. 71. 0.40 M.)
- SEIDEL, V. *Der Beginn der deutschen Besiedlung Schlesiens.* Darstellungen und Quellen zur schlesischen Geschichte, 17. (Breslau: Ferdinand Hirt. 1913. Pp. ix, 170. 3.50 M.)
- VON SEYDLING, E. *Allgemeine Wirtschaftsgeographie in kurzgefasster Darstellung. Deutschland Stellung in der Weltwirtschaft.* (Breslau: Ferdinand Hirt. 1913. Pp. 88. 1 M.)
- VOIGT, B. *Deutsch-Südwestafrika. Land und Leute.* (Stuttgart: Strecker & Schröder. 1913. Pp. xii, 111. 2.50 M.)
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- ZIELENZIGER, K. *Die alten deutschen Kammeralisten. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte der Nationalökonomie und zum Problem des Merkantilismus.* (Jena: Fischer. 1914. Pp. xiii, 468. 12 M.)
- Année sociale internationale, 1913-1914.* (Reims: Action Populaire. 1913. Pp. 1,256. 10 fr.)
- Die Balkan Staaten (Bulgarien, Griechenland, Montenegro, Rumänien, Serbien, Albanien).* *Verfassung, Verwaltung, Volkswirtschaft.* Staatsbürger-Bibliothek, 35. (M.-Gladbach: Volksvereins-Verlag. 1913. Pp. 72. 0.40 M.)

Agriculture, Mining, Forestry, and Fisheries

The Granger Movement. A Study of Agricultural Organization and its Political, Economic, and Social Manifestations, 1870-1880. By SOLON JUSTUS BUCK. Harvard Historical Studies, XIX. Awarded the Toppan prize for the year 1910-1911. (Cambridge: Harvard University Press. 1913. Pp. xi, 384.)

Many attempts have been made to tell the story of the grange. It has been written up by both its friends and its enemies, but not until now has an impartial, scholarly history of the organization been presented. Dr. Buck has with infinite pains gone over a prodigious amount of material, much of which is worthless enough, and culled out the significant facts which in themselves tell the story of the first widespread effort on the part of the American farmer to rise out of his isolated, unsocial condition, and assert himself against what to him was a hostile capitalism.

The author after giving an account of the rise of the grange treats the subject under three heads: first, the grange as a political force, under which comes as the main consideration the struggle

against the railways and the final triumph of the principle of state control; second, business coöperation; third, social and educational features. A closing chapter deals with the significance of the movement.

Since the most prominent feature of the grange in the minds of its members, and undoubtedly the one efficient cause of its growth beyond any other, was that of buying and selling co-operatively, it is perhaps a little disappointing to find this topic disposed of in less than a quarter of the space given to that of railway legislation. The author must no doubt be forgiven for this lack of balance on account of the nature of the material with which he worked. There is abundant evidence on the one subject and a paucity of it on the other. An old member of the grange will look in vain for a vivid picturing of the improvised store where on grange nights the purchasing agent broke open the boxes and barrels of supplies and, as best he could, did the work of the merchant in measuring out and bundling up the separate portions required. The details of the store, the stock shipping, and the elevator companies are for the most part wanting.

The conclusions drawn by the author are, in the main, unmistakably correct. However, in giving a list of the causes of failure on the part of the coöperative business undertakings no mention is made of the fact that the farmers, who had felt that middlemen made too much money, were unwilling to pay what a manager was worth on the market, and therefore employed as a rule very incompetent men to manage their enterprises. In very few instances in the book have unwarranted conclusions been drawn, yet the statement (p. 270) that the number of coöperative creameries and cheese factories "was greatly increased by the order" is undoubtedly an exaggeration of the case. Even the references given in the footnotes hardly support it. Dr. Buck has reduced the much quoted assertion that at one time two thirds of the elevators of Iowa belonged to the grangers down to an estimate of one third. In all probability another material reduction in the estimate will have to be made before the truth is reached. Again, on the last page of the book, the rise of the grange is linked with "the disappearance of the frontier," though in the first chapter unmistakable evidence is given to show that it was too much frontier that was at the bottom of the movement. These are minor defects, and all in all the monograph is worthy of the highest commendation.

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